Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

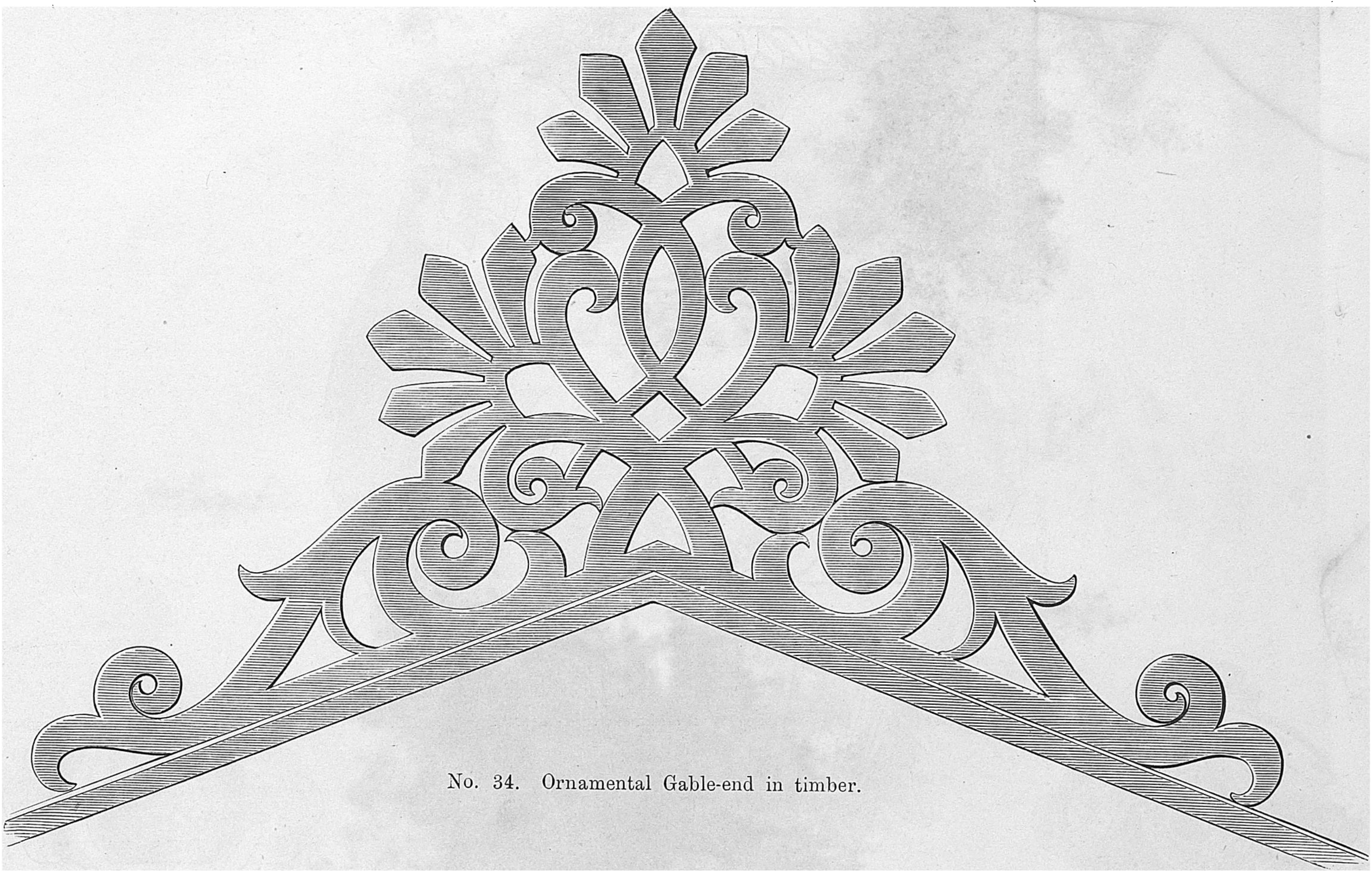
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



No. 34. Ornamental Gable-end in timber.

VARIOUS.

The Holy Sepulchre.

The works for the reconstruction of the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, which have been carried on with extreme rapidity, appear to be approaching their termination. At the end of last year the iron ribs were completed, and the lantern placed on the summit. An idea could then be formed of the elegant proportions of the new dome. The previous edifice, being too flat, had a heavy appearance. The present cupola, being about 6 ft. higher, and surmounted with a cross, rises more conspicuously above the surrounding buildings.

The Kinescope, a New Photographical Bijou.

M. M. Langlois and Angiers of No. 14, Rue de Castiglione, Paris, have constructed a clever little apparatus, to which they have given the name of Kinescope, showing objects in relief and in motion. To show them in relief does not require couples of dissymmetric photographs, as those used in this apparatus are microscopic, and each of the photographs is separately shown in relief. The movement consists only of two different positions of the subject, the first and the last, without passing through the intermediate positions, so that two images only are necessary. The apparatus, thus amazingly simplified, is contained in a small oval locket, the greatest length being about 7/8 in., and the two photomicroscopic cylinders are placed in the centre of and perpendicular to the face of the breloque. They represent the same object in two positions, and the effect of change of position is obtained by a very simple mechanism. The two photomicroscopic cylinders are placed in a vertical guide, surrounded by an india-rubber membrane, on which rests a vertical pin, terminated by a small button on the top of the locket. For instance, in the locket we examined, on looking through the central aperture, the normal state of the apparatus shows a little child holding in its outstretched hand an india-rubber ball, which he contemplates with evident pleasure, the head being bent towards it.

But, if the button be pressed down with the finger, the force exerted on the caoutchouc changes the relative position of the cylinders, and the first image disappearing, the second image is brought to view, showing the ball thrown up into the air, while the head is thrown back to watch the movement of the projectile. If the motion of the finger be rapid enough, the images succeed each other instantaneously; and, owing to the persistance of images on the retina, the illusion of the child tossing up the ball is perfect. Thus, by this very ingenious idea can be produced the effect of a distant or departed friend appearing full of life,

The Builder.

Electro-Iron Deposits.

The *Scientific Review* discusses at considerable length the new scheme of producing, or rather depositing, iron by electricity, which has occupied the attention of French and German experimenters for several months.

There is a great desire to keep it a secret; but the process is supposed to be analogous to the electrotype. The iron so produced is not nitrogenous, but pure. It will withstand the action of hydrochloric acid or sulphuric acid in the cold, and will, therefore, not rust in the open air. It is of a clear grey color, and takes a fine polish. With a weak current of a single Daniell cell, iron two millimètres thick is easily deposited in a fortnight.